दौरान 240 करोड़ रूपये की राशि निर्धारित है। आज तक इस योजना के अन्तर्गत लगभग 86 करोड़ रूपये खर्च किये जा चुके हैं। अभी तक 26 स्कीमें पूरी हो चुकी है। शेष अधिकाश संस्वीकृत स्कीमों में कार्य प्रगति पर है। इनमें से 164 स्कीमों के अभी और सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि के अन्त तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है।

843. [*Transferred to the 12th August*, 1988]

Maharashtra-Karnataka Border Disputes

844. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by the Central Government during the last three years to solve the long-standing border dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka; and

(b) what is Central Government's reaction to the recent suggestion made by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra to resolve the issue by referendum in the disputed border areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b) The Government of India have always been of the view that this dispute can be resolved only with the willing cooperation of the State Governments concerned. The Central Government remain in touch with both the State Governments in the matter Central assistance as required for arriving at a mutually acceptable solution to this problem will be rendered.

Setting up of a Jewellery Export Centre at Ahmedabad

845. SHRI VITHALBHAI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up a Jewellery Export Centre at Ahmedabad;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard; and

(c) by when the Centre is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSHI): (a) to (c) A request has been received to set up an export oriented jewellery manufacturing complex at Ahmedabad (Gujarat). The State Government has been requested to identify suitable sponsoring agencies and building premises.

Credit-Deposit Ratio of States

846. SHRI VITHALBHAI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is gap in credit-deposit ratio of different States in the country;

(b) what are the details of credit-deposit ratio of different States during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that the credit amount is less than the deposit amount in the case of Gujarat; and

(d) if so, what steps Government are taking to increase the credit amount of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) State-wise credit:deposit ratio of all scheduled commercial banks as on the last Friday of December 1985, 1986 and 1987 are set out in the attached Statement (*See* below) Deployment of credit out of the locally mobilised deposits in a particular area/region depends upon the requirement of credit and the level of economic activities which

in turn is influenced by several factors such as availability of infrastructural facilities like transport, power, proximity to sources of raw material, access to market, local enterpreneurship etc. As such, difference in credit:deposit ratio of different areas is a normal phenomenon.

(c) and (d) As can be seen from the Annexure the credit deposit ratio of Gujarat was 54.86 percent in end December 1987. Banks have been advised by the Reserve Bank of India to avoid wide regional disparities in the matter of credit deployment and to take effective steps to increase the flow of credit to all productive and identified viable proposals in deficient areas. Banks have also been advised to maintain minimum credit:deposit ratio of 60 percent in respect of their rural and semi-urban branches separately.

Statement

Statewise Credit Deposit Ratio of all Scheduled Commercial Banks as on last Friday of

Name of the State/U.T.	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987
Haryana	68.3	66.1	62.71
Himachal Pradesh	41.5	39.9	36.96
Jammu & Kashmir	40.8	43.1	41.50
Punjab	45.6	44.3	43.37
Rajasthan	67.4	65.9	60.69
Chandigarh	221.1	164.7	98.30
Delhi	55.9	49.3	48.36
Assam	52.4	51.4	51.64
Manipur	71.8	67.8	65.5
Meghalaya	27.9	27.4	23.12
Nagaland	37.5	42.1	41.96
Sikkim	23.1	26.3	28.47
Tripura	70 4	62.5	62.18
Arunachal Pradesh	4.9	24.6	21 12
Mizoram	27.8	9.9	27.69
Bihar	39.8	38.1	37.25
Orissa	86.8	83.3	83.49
West Bengal	50.3	50.3	50.30
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	39.5	37.8	34.74
Madhya Pradesh	60.4	60.9	60.31
Uttar Pradesh	46.5	42.8	42.50

Name of the State/U.T.	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987
Gujarat	54.4	55.8	54.86
Maharashtra	85.1	81.0	74.04
Dadra Nagar Haveli	95.8	66.8	65.33
Goa, Daman & Diu	32.7	32.5	22.96 Daman & Diu 31.34 Goa
Andhra Pradesh	77.2	79.6	79.61
Karnataka	86.5	85.7	90.66
Kerala	63.5	61.1	63.85
Tamil Nadu	93.9	93.5	92.68
Laskhadweep	29.1	27.8	23.60
Pondicherry	54.3	50.2	50.88
ALL INDIA	65.6	63.0	60.95

Data are provisional.

Increase in Crimes in Delhi

847. SHRI VITHALBHAI M. PATEL:
SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTHY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that crime is on the increase in the Capital since last year;

(b) what was the incidence of crime such as dowry deaths, murders, thefts, rape and dacoity committed in the Capital during the above period; and

(c) what steps Governments are taking to curb crime in the Capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The requisite information is given below:

	1987	1988 till 15-7-88
Dowry Death	79	45
Murder	312	159
Theft	10189	5267
Rape	104	57
Dacoity	23	3

(c) In order to check crime, steps like increasing the number of police personnel, number of vehicles, improvement in the communication system and gearing up of intelligence machinery have been taken. Intensive checking of hotels and guest houses, frequent raids on hide-outs of criminals, externment proceedings against known criminals, are also undertaken. Several gangs of dacoits, have been busted and number of notorious criminals arrested.